

Foster Care

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Foster Care Point of Contact
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Title II,, V
Title I School Support

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Foster Card
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Foster Care Point of Contact - LEA

- Upon the request of the local Child and Family Services Administrator the LEA will appoint a staff member to serve as the Point of Contact to facilitate the enrollment of and provision of services to children in foster care.
- Districts with large populations of both homeless and foster care children should appoint a POC who is not the homeless coordinator, due to capacity issues.
- Students in Group homes are automatically eligible for Title I services

Data Updates

- The OPI has an MOU with DPHHS to provide the names of all children in foster care through Child and Family Services. (not through juvenile justice)
- OPI will mark these students at the state level in Infinite Campus/ALM
- Ad hoc reporting will allow districts to query students in foster care placements.
- Districts will need to mark Title I services for these students

Rights of Students in Foster Care

For all types of foster care situations

Ensuring Educational Stability

- Immediate enrollment
- School of Origin (including feeder pattern)
- Best Interest Determinations for Placement
- Transportation
- Free and Reduced Lunch

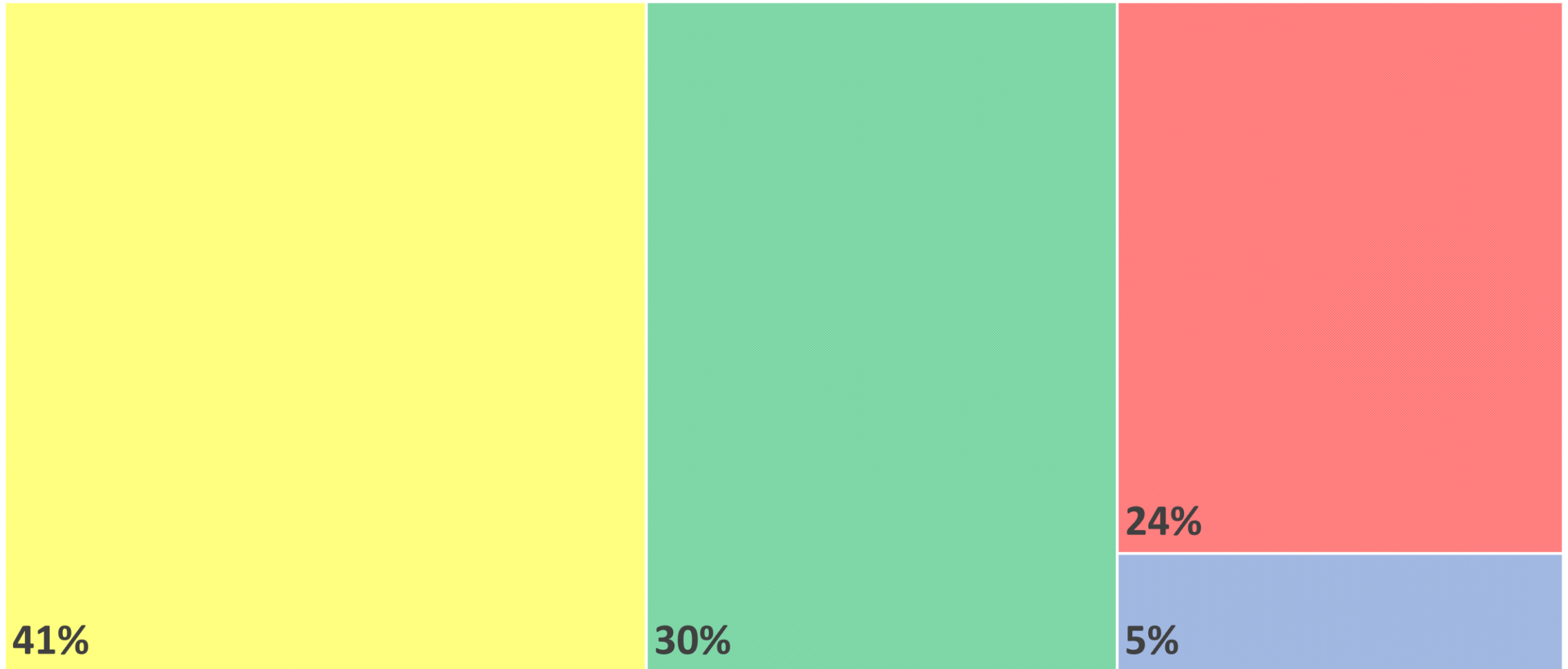
School of Origin

- The school in which a child is enrolled at the time of placement in foster care.
- If a child's foster care placement changes, the school of origin would then be considered the school in which the child is enrolled at the time of the placement change.

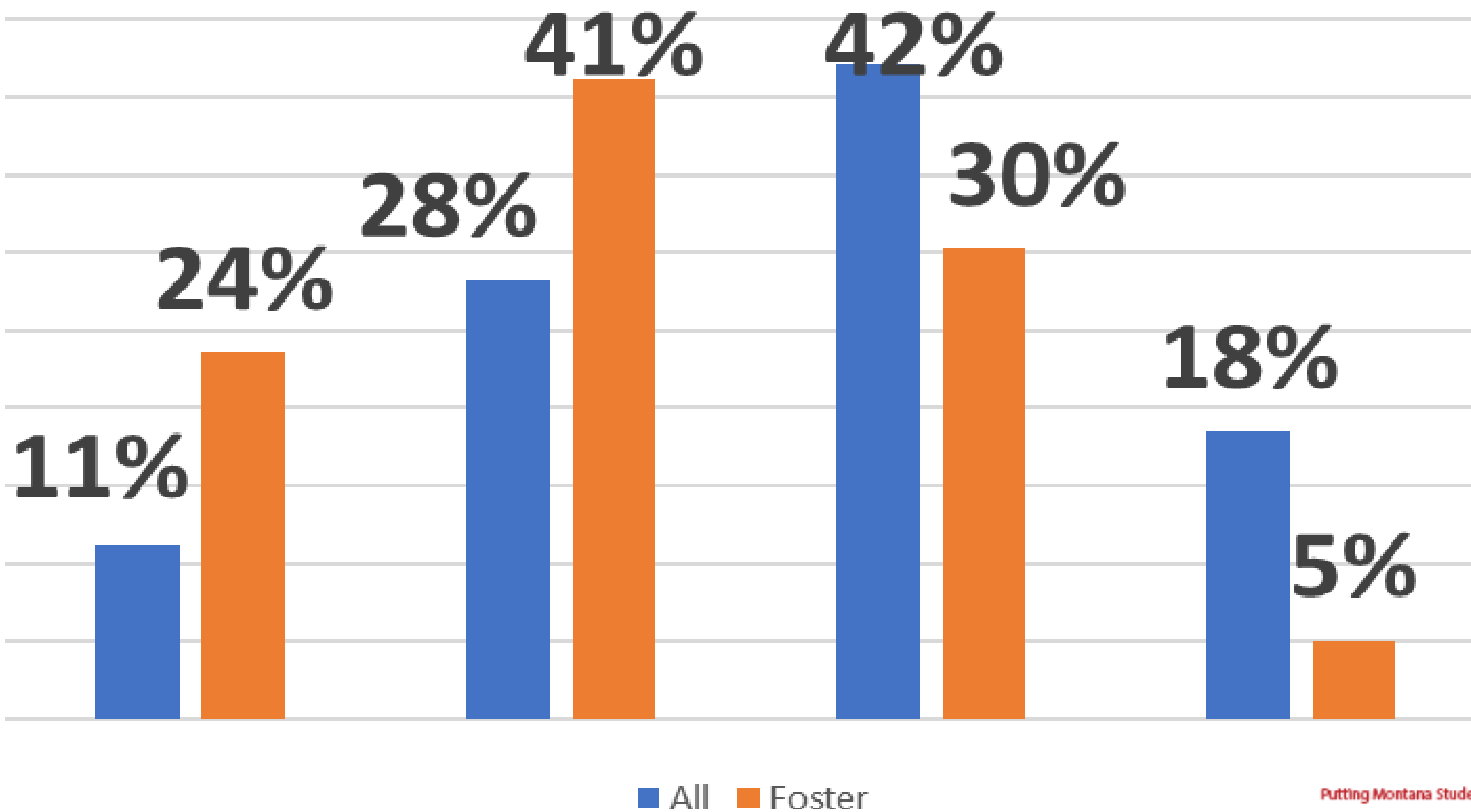
Best Placement Determination

- Team Approach
- Areas to discuss and consider

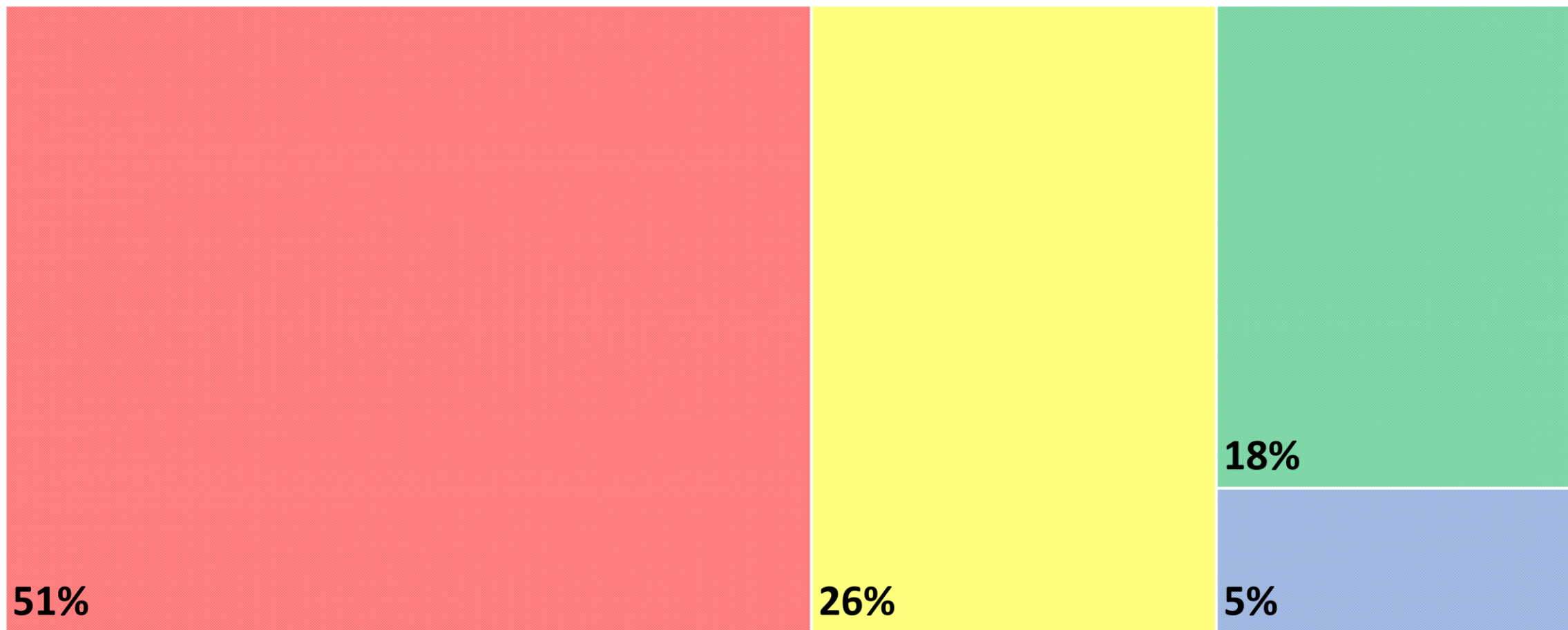
Foster Youth Academic Achievement in Science



Academic Achievement in Science



Foster Youth Academic Achievement in Reading/Language Arts



51%

Academic Achievement in Reading

26%

26%

24%

31%

18%

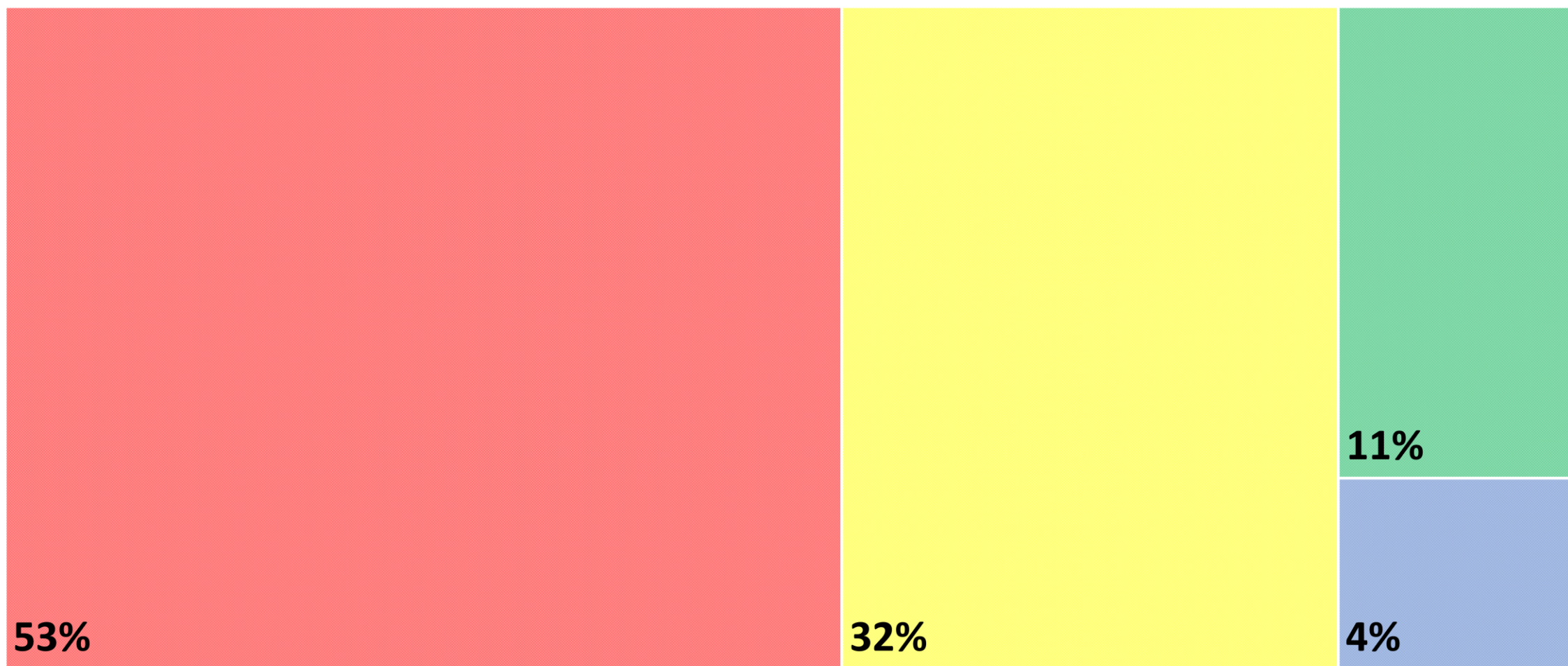
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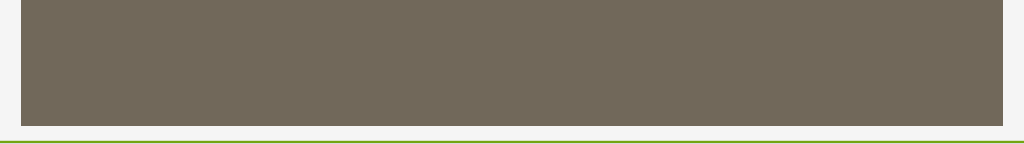
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Foster All

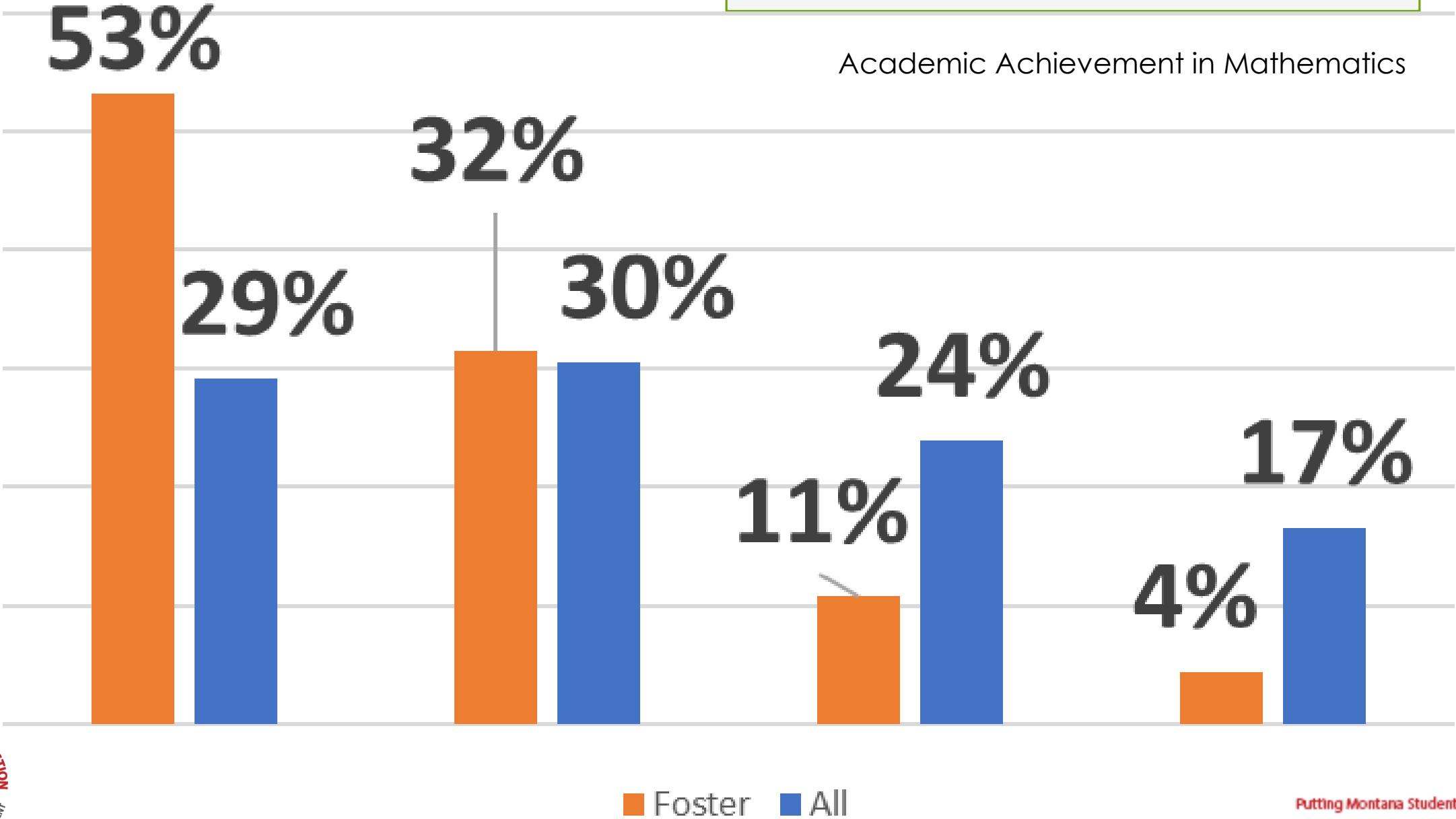
Putting Montana Students First A+

Foster Youth Academic Achievement in Mathematics





Academic Achievement in Mathematics



■ Foster ■ All

Putting Montana Students First **A+**

Foster children lag behind their non-foster peers in school.

- Just 50 percent of foster youth graduate high school.
- Half of foster youth who have aged out of the system end up homeless or in prison.
- There is a two times higher risk of pregnancy among young women in foster care than in the general population. *

*<https://www.affordablecollegesonline.org/college-resource-center/foster-care-to-college/>

Foster children lag behind their non-foster peers in school.

- have poorer attendance rates,
- are less likely to perform at grade level,
- are more likely to have behavior and discipline problems,
- are more likely to be assigned to special education classes
- are less likely to attend college.

Transportation

- FosterCare

<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaedstabilitywebinar082416.pdf>

- From the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act – Part B-Education for Homeless Children and Youth

<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/160240ehcyguidance072716.pdf>

- Because the intent of this legislation is to follow the transportation rules for Homeless students to provide the same protections for foster care students, our interpretation of the law is that transportation should be provided in the same manner. When multiple districts are involved, both districts need to share the burden of cost.

Foster Care Information/ Resources

- Transact <https://www.transact.com>
- Foster Care Transition Toolkit
<https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/foster-care/youth-transition-toolkit.pdf>
- Non-Regulatory Guidance
<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/edhhsfostercarenonregulatorguide.pdf>
- Juvenile Court Statistics 2015
<http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/jcsreports/jcs2015report.pdf>